





## Intimations.

## THE STOCK SHARE &amp; DEBENTURE INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED.

## PROSPECTUS.

1.—This Company is formed for the purpose of investing in the shares, stocks, and debentures of various companies (and dividend-paying companies) established or doing business in the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China and Japan. Mining and Planting Companies, whether dividend-paying or not, are excluded from the scope of the Company's operations.

2.—The Capital of the Company is fixed at \$975,000, divided into 19,500 Ordinary shares of \$50 each, of which \$25 will be called up (\$50 on application, \$10 on allotment, and the remaining \$15 may be required, but not until six months from date of allotment) and 250 shares, to be called Founder's shares, of \$100 each, to be fully paid up on application.

3.—Applicants for Founder's shares must be prepared to take up not less than 70 Ordinary shares for each Founder's share allotted them, or, at their option, to warrant that number of Ordinary shares if they do not care to take them, firm.

4.—Founder's shares will not be entitled in any year to any dividend until Ordinary shares have received 8 per cent on the amount paid up thereon, after payment of an 8 per cent dividend on Ordinary shares, and after any provision that it may be deemed advisable to make for a Reserve Fund has been made, the balance of monies available for distribution will be divided into two equal parts, of which one will be divided among the holders of Ordinary shares and the other among the holders of the Founder's shares.

5.—The holders of the Founder's shares will be interested in the surplus profits of the Company, in the event of its being wound up in the same proportions, i.e., one-half to holders of Ordinary shares, one-half to holders of Founder's shares, after repayment of the subscribed capital.

6.—The Head Office of the Company will be in Hongkong, with branches or Agencies in other ports and places in the East as may be deemed most advantageous, and in London.

7.—The business of the Company will be conducted in Hongkong by a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than three nor more than five, of whom one shall be Managing Director and Chairman, with a Secretary (Adam Lind) and a competent European staff.

8.—No fees shall be payable to the Directors, except the Managing Director, in any year until holders of Ordinary shares have received at least 8 per cent on the amount paid up on their shares.

The first Directors are—

H. W. Dick, Managing Director and Chairman.

G. S. Oxon.

E. H. Melby.

Who shall hold office until the first annual meeting to be held in the year 1892.

9.—With a paid up Capital of \$500,000, a reserve liability of \$475,000, and a select body of shareholders, this Company may reasonably be expected to be able to carry on operations to the extent of from three to five millions of dollars, obtaining from local Banks and financial institutions facilities that no individual dealer or firm could command, and affording, in turn, to these institutions, guaranteed securities they could not well obtain elsewhere.

10.—Reasonably handsome dividends on the paid up capital may be secured by simply investing in, and holding, carefully selected local dividend-paying Stocks, purchased at the favourable moment. Trust Companies in England, formed for the purpose of such investments have been almost uniformly successful. Had such a Company existed in Hongkong twenty years ago, the average return on investment made then would now amount to 175 per cent on the money originally laid out, and the increase in value of the Stocks purchased would average about 140 per cent.

New Companies are likely to be formed here from time to time for a variety of purposes, and there is no reason to suppose that investments made in their shares in the early stages of their history as dividend-paying Companies, may not, in the course of years, show as handsome profits, and as vast increases in value as any known in the past. The Stocks and Shares of existing Companies afford also, on occasions, favourable opportunities for investment.

11.—It will form no portion of the business of this Company to float new Companies, underwrite shares, or invest or deal in anything but the Stocks, Shares, and Debentures of the enterprises indicated in paragraph 1.

12.—Profits, and considerable profits, may, it is believed, be made by the purchase and sale from day to day of local Stocks, Shares and Debentures of the descriptions indicated.

The value of Share property in Hongkong is very great, so great that even with the facilities afforded by the Banks, the purely speculative dealers are unable to supply the market with the situation and afford to the many holders adequate outlets. There are few or no permanent investors in the Colony, and there are therefore great and frequent fluctuations in values. The ever-changing nature of the population is constantly throwing shares and stocks upon the market, quite apart from the operations of speculative dealers, and thus very valuable opportunities are constantly being offered to buyers with capital at command.

13.—The Company who it is hoped, not merely secure reasonable profits for its shareholders, but will confer a benefit on the shareholders generally by steadying the local markets and ensuring them against violent fluctuations.

14.—Considerable profits may also be anticipated from the employment of a portion of the Company's resources in "Cash and Time" dealings in shares, identified by numbers or otherwise, and deposited in the hands of the Company or with its Bankers. These acquainted with this class of business in Hongkong and Shanghai are well aware of the heavy rates of interest paid in respect of such transactions, and will see what an opening exists for a business as safe as it is profitable.

15.—Between the Head Office in Hongkong and the London Branch or agency, useful business in the nature of "Arbitrage," now growing into importance, may be transacted.

16.—In one or all of the forms of business indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it is anticipated that handsome profits may be made, and by a judicious admixture and selection, it is believed that a safe as well as a profitable business may be carried on.

17.—There is no remuneration money payable to anyone. All the preliminary expenses for floating and registering the Company are borne and paid by the Founder. No Founder's shares have been reserved by the Founder or given away under the obligation to take or underwrite 70 Ordinary shares.

18.—Subscriptions are in the first instance, invited for 100 Founder's shares of \$100 each. Each applicant for a Founder's share must apply for or underwrite at least 70 Ordinary shares, and must undertake to bear his proportion of the preliminary expenses, which cannot possibly exceed \$10, for each Founder's share.

19.—There are no engagements or contracts of any description entered into by the Company or by the Promoters, Directors or Trustees thereof, except the arrangements with reference to the subscription for the Founder's shares, which may be "contracts" required to be set out under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1865-1886. Applicants for shares will be deemed to have waived all rights, whether under the Ordinance or otherwise, to notice of the particulars and dates thereof and names of the parties thereto.

20.—Application for shares should be made on forms to be obtained from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on application, and should be forwarded to The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and a sum of \$110 in respect of each Founder's share applied for, and of \$5 in respect of each Ordinary share applied for, should be paid into The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation to the credit of the Company's Account.

21.—If no allotment is made, or a less number is allotted than applied for, the deposit will be returned in full or *pro rata*, as may be, with interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

22.—The \$10 paid in respect of each Founder's share allotted will be applied exclusively in payment of preliminary expenses, and the balance unexpended will be returned.

23.—The subscription for FOUNDER'S SHARES will CLOSE on the 10th JUNE PROXIMO, and Subscriptions for ORDINARY SHARES not taken up by the Founder's will then be advertised for.

Hongkong, May 30, 1891. 1089

## Intimations.

## THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

## NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamship *Stuttgart*, Captain W. V. SCHUCKMANN, carrying the German Mails for EUROPE, &c., will leave TO-MORROW, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

Supplementary Mail on board till time of departure.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1146

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Imperia*, Captain W. V. SCHUCKMANN, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1141

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship *Amoy*, Captain T. L. LEMANN, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1142

## UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship *Eca*, Captain Watson, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1149

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Namon*, Captain GORDON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1145

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Bayern*, Captain BLANK, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 11th Instant.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1151

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Bayern*, Captain F. MERZELL, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1162

## EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through CARGO to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship *Resolute*, Captain E. CHASE, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1891. 1090

## Business Notices.

## Hongkong Trading Company, LIMITED.

Drapers, Outfitters, Tailors, Silkmen, Furnishers.

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

## IMPORTANT SHIPMENT

## Tropical Flannels,

## FOR

## Summer Suits.

SPLendid VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM.

\$8.00 COAT AND TROUSERS \$8.00.

June 6:—

Amoy, German steamer, from Whampoa.

Kuei-yang, British steamer, 1,065, A. W. Outerbridge, White June 1, Roca.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Glenisiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, Kobe via Inland Sea, May 30, General.—JANUZZI, MATHEWS & Co.

Tsuan, British steamer, 1,680, W. N. Allison, Australian Ports May 13, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Stuttgart, German steamer, 3,452, W. V. Schuckmann, Shanghai June 3, Mails and General.—MATHEWS & Co.

Emeralda, British steamer, 966, Thom. Glasgow April 21, Ballant.—RUSSELL & Co.

Meefo, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

June 6:—

Kuei-yang, for Whampoa.

Cheong Kye Tong, for Amoy.

Polina, for Saigon.

Yukang, for Amoy and Manila.

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## MEMOS, FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Fishes leaves for Swatow, &c. 4 p.m.—German Mail leaves for Bremen and Ports of Call.

## MEMOS, FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—Iphigonia leaves for Japan.

Noon.—Haiphong leaves for Haiphong.

4 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.

4 p.m.—Eca leaves for Japan.

## Miscellaneous.

Goods per Glenisiel, undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandy, all of which are excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best quality at moderate prices.

20.—In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through "Least Post" or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality.

Green Capsule, 12 1.10

B Vintage, superior quality.

Red Capsule, 12 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality.

Black Seal Capsule, 14 1.25

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior.

Violot Capsule (Old Bottled), 13 1.50

E Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine.

Green Capsule, 6 0.60

F Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine.

Green Seal Capsule, 7.50 0.75

G Manzana, Pale Natural Sherry.

White Capsule, 10 1.00

H Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry.

Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

I Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine.

White Seal Capsule, 12 1.10

J Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality.

Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.25

Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret.

Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule, 4.50 5.00

C St. Julien, 7 7.50

D La Rose, 11 12.00

Per doz. Case. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 12 \$12.10

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule,



received a sum of \$700,000 in connection with these contracts.

Two women have been arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the building occupied by the Ministry of the Interior, at Lisbon.

London, May 19.—The case brought by Sir William Gordon Gurney against certain members of the Wilson family for libel in connection with the recent scandalous scandal will come on for hearing on the 16th June.

News from Chili states that the navy in his hands of the insurgents has defeated President Balmaceda's ships in an engagement off Calloco.

General Boulanger, who has been at Brussels for some time past, has been warned by the Belgian Government that he will be expelled from the country if he conducts any agitation.

Ex-President Cleveland has strongly denounced the wicked extravagance of the subsidies and pensions distributed by President Harrison's Government.

Princess Alexandra, who is today, states that the Queen is advising her to go to Wales a week running into six weeks in order to redeem a mortgage on Sandringham Estate, and that she has given the Princess many sums during the last twenty years.

Lord Chief Justice Chitty has ordered

the compulsory winding up of the 'Havard' Printing Union in order to prevent its further working with borrowed capital. London, May 20.—A serious anti-Jewish persecution is going on at Corfu, Ionian Islands. The Greek Government has threatened to exert pressure on the Ottoman Government to induce active official interference. The riots have now been suppressed. Many of the Jews were killed, and large numbers fled.

The Twenty-two who Jews have been expelled from Moscow under the terms of the late Russian edict. The persecution of this unfortunate race continues throughout Russia. Thousands are huddled together in the small villages, and hundreds are said to be perishing of want. The Government has been urged to bring the Jews together in order to foster Russia's industry during this persecution and improve the situation.

The following telegrams are from the *London Gazette* :—

**THE COMING QUESTIONS.**  
London, 21st May.—A long correspondence is proceeding in the columns of the *Times* traversing the statements contained in a recent letter from Sir J. P. Pano in regard to the proposed extension of the obligation upon moral grounds and suggested that the Indian Government was capable of finding a substitute for the fees levied on the traffic in opium if the traffic in it was suppressed.

**THE STRIKE IN BELGIUM.**  
Brussels, 21st May.—The strike through out Belgium is continuing with no prospect of a speedy termination. The views of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies agreeing to the demands for the extension of the franchise.

**THE STRIKE IN GLASGOW.**  
London, 20th May.—The freedom of the City of Glasgow was conferred upon the

Marquess of Salisbury yesterday. "His lordship, in acknowledging the honour, said that the Emperor's visit to England was the greatest that had taken place in Persia and the greatest desire for, and liberty to encourage, the material progress of that country which justified the hope that Persia would be a peaceful and happy nation. He was anxious to see the Shah, not as a case of curiosity, but as a friend, and he would be glad to see him in Egypt. His was most wonderful and the greatest honour was due to the English officers, both civil and military, for their improved state of that country." Regarding the question of the boundary between Great Britain and Portugal over the occupation of South East Africa, his lordship said an agreement had been come to which would give Great Britain the high road to the Cape, while Portugal would retain the coast, and he said that, whether or not natives, thus obviating the necessity of introducing settlers.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—  
New York, 20th May.—A conference of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and its branches has been held at Cincinnati, at which it was resolved to demand the free coinage of silver and the issue of treasury notes in the place of bank notes.

**CAPTURES.**  
*Alibababad, 22nd May.*—The youngest of the Manipur Raja's brothers, the Zilla Junda, was captured a couple of days ago by Major Maxwell's agents, and is now in custody. At the same time Lieutenant Clay has come in from Chassad, having traced the Senapati to Manipur. Lieutenant Clay surrounded the house at two o'clock in the morning and captured the

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY TO THE NORTH.  
London, 22nd May.—The Queen left Windsor yesterday for Balmoral. On the morning of her departure, Her Majesty halted at Derby and laid the foundation stone of the new Infirmary there. The ceremony was made the occasion

tion of an imposing procession through the principal streets, which were gaily decorated with flags and triumphal arches in honour of the visit. Troops lined the route of the procession and great enthusiasm prevailed. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place.

**A PACING SCANDAL.**  
*London, 22nd May.*—After a prolonged inquiry, the Jockey Club have warned off the Turf five professional backers, of whom

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.  
*London, 22nd May.*—General Dabreu de Sousa, the Premier and Minister of War in the late Portuguese Ministry, has reformed the Cabinet, the other statesmen who were called upon failing to do so. The noted commander Senhor Carvalho has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance. The programme of the new Ministry includes great reductions in the Colonial and War

Exchange.	
HONGKONG, June 6.	
In London—	
Bank, Wire, ... ..	3/11
" On demand, ... ..	3/12
" 30 days sight, ... ..	3/12
" 4 months sight, ... ..	3/21
Credits, 4 ... ..	3/21
Discounts, 4 months sight, ... ..	3/22

On demand, ... ..	3.97
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	4.09
n Berlin—	
On demand, ... ..	3.22
n New York—	
On demand, ... ..	77
Credits, 60 days' sight, ...	78½
n Bombay—	
Wice, ... ..	221

On demand, ... ..	221 1/2
u Calcutta—	
Wire, ... ..	221 1/2
On demand, ... ..	221 1/2
u Shanghai—	
On demand, ... ..	71 1/2
50 days' sight, private paper, ... ..	72 1/2
old Leaf, 100 fine ... ..	\$33.10 p. tael
overoigms (Bank's buying rate)\$	6.24

[illegible]



THE CHINA MAIL

THE SMOKING RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We are getting on pretty quickly; the only fear is that the Age of Reason, which, of course, with the Rule of Woman, will be on us before we are quite ready to live up to it. But we are rapidly being educated by judicious criticism. The cause of the fair sex is the cause of the world—the cause of the future. Of these our judgments are not likely to be more "epoch-making" than the occasional phrase commonly employed on these occasions—than the one delivered by Mr. Vaughan at the B. Street Police Court on Tuesday. On the previous evening, it appears, the bar of the House of Lords had been visited by a lady and a gentleman. By the help of brandy, coffee, and tobacco the little party were making themselves cozy, when a waiter came up and lodged an objection to the house that only men were allowed to smoke in the café. Mr. Vaughan could hardly believe his ears when he was told of this iniquitous ordinance. What he asked with mercurial logic, in the principle which underlies it—and the waiter, who was on his oath, could give no satisfactory reply. There and then the magistrate decided that no such iniquitous distinction should be tolerated in a Court over which he presided. If a proprietor of the House of Lords Hotel liked to forbid smoking altogether he would be acting within his rights; but in saying that men may smoke,

while women may not, he is violating, so it would appear, some latent doctrine of the common law, such as the one which is understood to be the basis of the decision in the Jackson case—viz., that in every dispute between a man and a woman, the female plaintiff or defendant shall be held to be always and entirely in the right. It is true that women who smoke in public places, in England generally, though not necessarily, belong to the class whose antecedents it would be complimentary to describe as dubious. But it is not the case every-where—in Spain and Russia, for example, and will not be the case always. Indeed, there is a story of a distinguished lady amateur who delighted a cathedral town one evening with her performance of an exquisite part, and shook it off morning by morning the street behind one of her husband's largest and best-regulated theatres. Her name is only mentioned with a respectful nod in the annals of the town, but she has not been invited to revisit the place. All that is more prejudice, and does not affect the great and now logical principle that nobody ought to prevent a lady from the unobscured enjoyment of tobacco, be it in a public bar, or on the top of a omnibus. We had almost forgotten to mention the incident on which the magistrate seemed to lay comparatively little stress, that Mr. William Teas was so annoyed at the water's unreasonable interference that he picked up a water-bottle and threw it at the waiter's head. Unfortunately, it missed him. But it hit an embossed panel and did damage to the extent of five pounds. Reluctantly was Mr. Vaughan compelled to

order Mr. Teas to defray the cost of the necessary repairs. But he became himself again when he dealt with the bottle-throwing lady as distinct from its consequences. "You had no right to throw a bottle at the waiter's head," he said; "you must be fined one shilling." Probably a very different penalty would have been imposed by the magistrate, and, dictated by the natural sense of justice, if the waiter had happened to be a woman.—Standard.

THEY DROPPED OFF—POISONED BY MY BLOOD.

There is more or less of an impression upon the minds of some people that statements made to the merits and effects of popular medicines should be received with a degree of allowance. That is to say, people are apt to think the proprietors of these articles often enlarge upon and exaggerate the real facts in order to create a demand for what they have to sell. We are inclined to believe this is seldom the case as the intelligent persons who own these medicines are aware that any sort of over-statement tends to injure their sales rather than to increase them. The public are sure to form a correct judgment as to the value of an advertised article, and any false claims for it are certain to be recognized and denounced. Honesty is the best policy in this as in all other cases. Therefore the reader need not hesitate to accept of true and unadorned statements of which the following is an example:—

[copy]

I, Thirza Daniels, of Wrafton, W.

Barnstable, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I was always a strong, healthy woman up to the early part of 1870, when I began to be troubled with my liver and stomach. In July of that year I took a chill from sitting on some wet grass, and this brought on sciatica and rheumatism. I had dreadful pain in my hips and legs; it was like knives cutting through me. My appetite left me, and what little I did eat gave me great pain in the stomach and chest. I had a bad taste in the mouth and pains in the sides and between the shoulders. Finally I got so weak I had to bring home my eldest daughter from service to look after the house and my four children. For several months I went on in this way. At last I desisted myself, rubbing my joints with a rubbing bottle and poulticing. Then I sent for the doctor and he said my blood was poisoned. He bled me and gave me medicine. I was under his care for five months, but I got weaker all the time and went thin as a skeleton. The pain which I had was very severe, I could scarcely bear it; and I turned and turned, but could not find an easy place. Sometimes I was lifted to the floor, and lay there as if any case could be cured. I became so bad I sent for a doctor from Wrafton, but he got no better, my husband got a recommendation from the late Colonel Haring of Upcott, and I attended at the dispensary at Barnstable four months, and then went as an indoor patient in the Barnstable Infirmary, and was treated by two doctors. They agreed it was blood poisoning, and talked of performing an

operation on my thigh, but concluded not to do it, saying I was too weak. They bled me again, and to relief from this they applied leeches, but as fast as the leeches were put on they dropped off, poisoned by my blood. I was so low-spirited in the hospital that I felt if I did not get home I should die soon, so they made arrangements to take me away. When I got in the open air my senses left me, and they thought I was dying. After reaching home I was in great agony, and sent my husband for our doctor. He said he would come, but it was of no use, as he could do more than he had done. I lay for weeks, and was so bad that when people spoke to me I had not the strength to reply. At this time my nephew, Robert Daniels, of Pontypool, sent us word to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, as it had worked wonderful cures in the district where he lived. So my husband went to Mr. Farley's, the grocer, High Street, Barnstable, and bought a bottle. Before I had taken all of that bottle, I could eat, and my food seemed to do me good. By degrees I got stronger and stronger, and after taking fourteen bottles I was strong and healthy. My flesh came on, and all pain left my thigh and legs, and I have never since had anything to speak of since. I thank God for making Seigel's Syrup known to me. I owe my life to it, and I wish others to know what I say. I consider it the Lord's doing, and I will be glad to answer any inquiries. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1855 (5 and 6 William IV., c. 62).

(Signed) Thirza Daniels.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP CALEDONIAN.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or Steamships Manche and Cambridge, and from Bordeaux via Steamships Ph. Leroy Laitier and Ville de Dunkerque, in connection with the above Steamships, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 6 p.m. To-day (Wednesday), the 3rd Inst., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 11th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem. All Claims must be sent to me on or before Thursday, the 11th Instant, or they will not be recognized. Damaged Packages will be examined on Thursday, the 11th Instant, at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, June 3, 1891. 1120

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THE S.S. Glenelg, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 15th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognized. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 2, 1891. 1107

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Iphigenia, Captain NAGLEY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day. Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong, Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th Inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they are to be examined on the 11th Inst. at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, June 4, 1891. 1128

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